THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 547. COLORADO SPRINGS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1880. Price, Five Cents

TELEGRAPHIC

The Atchison Completed to Santa Fe.

Three Desperadoes Lynched at Las Vegas.

Preparations for a Filibustering Expedition.

No Reform from California Workingmen.

More Trouble About Vanderbilt's Money.

Boyd Beats Elliott for the English Championship.

COLORADO.

Railroad to Santa Fe.

DENVER, COLO., Feb. 9.—At 11.30 to-day, the last spike necessary to complete the branch of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad to Santa Fe, New Mexico, was driven by Governor Wallace. General Hatch and staff, the legislature, and other notables, were in attendance.

LYNCHING.

Tom Henry, John Dorsey, and James West, three Texas desperadoes, who recently took part in a dance house row at Las Vegas, New Mexico, in which the town marshal, Joseph Carsen, was killed, were yesterday lynched by a body of seventy masked men. James West was hung, and the others were shot.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington News.

CALIFORNIA CUSTOM HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 8. Since Mr. Morton's nomination as collector of internal revenue for the first California district was rejected, it has been ascertained that the president, in making this nomination, not only disregarded the protest of the California delegation, but also overruled a written recommendation of the commissioner of internal revenue, who officially advised him to appoint, as collector, for Mr. Higby's successor, ex Congressman Charles Clayton. The department still favors Mr. Clayton's appointment. Commissioner Raum is firmly of the opinion that Collector Higby should be replaced with some more competent man, for, without in the least impugning Mr. Higby's integrity, or his former capacity, the department believes that his faculties, and especially his memory, have been so seriously impaired by paralysis, and other bodily affections, as to render him no longer competent to discharge the important duties of his office properly. It may be considered absolutely certain that the president will shortly send a new name to the senate for the position. But aside from the probability, under ordinary circumstances, that the department recommendation would have a controlling weight, there is no authoritative statement for a prediction as to whom the president will nominate. There is good reason to believe, however, that Mr. Clayton's nomination would be acceptable to a majority of the California delegation, and, if made, it would unquestionably be promptly confirmed.

A VISIONARY SCHEME.

A proclamation has been issued here to-day, signed by Earnest Dalrymple, as general, and Alfred Vanreswick, as acting adjutant general, inviting the enlistment of fifty thousand veteran soldiers from all parts of the United States, to invade Mexico, and not only occupy that country, but Central America, and the Isthmus of Panama, with a view to giving the benefits of free government to their citizens. All sorts of money making advantages to the members of the proposed grand army are given. The promoters of this scheme publish assertions that it is backed by a syndicate of wealthy capitalists of San Francisco and New York, who are ready to furnish millions of dollars for the support of it with expectation of making hundreds of millions by the promised monopoly of silver and gold mines. The proclamation is accompanied with two sets of general orders prescribing in great detail and in excellent military style the regulations under which the work of organization and other preparations are to be made preparatory to commencing the army's movement next autumn. Of course there does not now seem to be any probability that anything practical will develop from the scheme, but it is projected seriously and will be pushed earnestly by men who are not crazy although they must be considered visionary.

VAGUE RUMORS.

The New York World's special says there are whispers here of social scandal involving immediately a distinguished senator and member of the house and also directly several other members of congress and a number of persons employed in one of the departments. The facts may be made public shortly, although the matter could hardly be made the subject of an official investigation by congress since neither the dishonesty nor breach of official trust are invaded. There is possibly a cloud of divorce suits in the matter.

FOR THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The senate committee on railroads, to-day heard an additional argument from Col. Gray, attorney for the Northern Pacific company in advocacy of the pending bill for six years extension of the time stipulated in the charter for the completion of the road.

GORDON-STEPHENS QUARREL.

The controversy between Senator Gordon and Representative Stephens relative to the appointment of Simmons as census supervisor is not yet ended. Stephens has sent a sharp letter reviewing Gordon's course to the Atlanta constitution. It is scarcely expected that any personal encounter will come of this, although Gordon did once challenge Stephens, and it is said the challenge was accepted.

BRIEF MENTION.

The American Congressional Temperance Society elected Secretary of the Navy Thompson president.

Mr. Buckner offered a resolution in the house to reduce the duty on printing and other paper.

Representative Bliss offered a resolution in the house giving the use of the new national museum in the Smithsonian grounds, Washington, to the national democratic convention. Referred.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 9. Governments are strong, at from one-eighth to five eighths per cent higher. The new fours are making the greatest advance, by reason of the orders from the savings banks, and other institutions. The Farmers' Savings Bank is buying, in expectation of the passage of an act by the legislature requiring savings banks to keep fifty per cent. of their deposits in government bonds. Reports from several of the western roads show gross earnings of $8,065 393 for the month of January, against $6,246,081 for the same month of last year, a gain of $1,819,314, or nearly thirty per cent. Every road, with the exception of three, shows a gain in traffic. The lines showing the greatest improvement were the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe $158,768; the Chicago & Alton, $158 548; Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul, $171,825; Chicago & Northwestern, $126,679; St. Louis & San Francisco, $116,297; Union Pacific, $169,270 and the Wabash & Pacific, $209,250. The New York stock clearing house opened to day, and the experiment of clearing stock was tried. About one hundred brokers consented to clear through it for a week, and much interest was manifested. Where the brokers made out their statements correctly, the clearings were made in a short time, and to the entire satisfaction of all; but, in some cases, the brokers did not send in their statements promptly, and this, of course, interfered with business. It is expected that matters will work more smoothly in a few days.

Mr. Hunt, the manager of Central Arizona, has left for the territory, with a letter of credit for $150,000, to be used for the purpose of bringing water to the mine, and increasing the number of stamps to one hundred.

More of the Vanderbilt Suit.

NEW YORK, February 9. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt applied to Judge Donahue to have his brother William H. removed as trustee from the trust imposed on him and Edwin D. Worcester by the execution of trust deed made by Wm. H. Vanderbilt in settlement of the million dollar agreement. The latter petition sets out that he and William are sole surviving sons of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt; that activity of business are essential to his health and comfort and having paid out the greater portion of what he has received in settlement of old debts he has not enough to properly carry on a business; that by the trust deed he is only allowed interest on the money invested and that the securities which represent it having now reached their highest value and being over rated on account of the connection of William H. with them, he maintains that they should be sold and he asks that one half of the four hundred thousand dollars invested be paid him. He states that his brother is worth over a hundred million dollars and that his receiving the money asked for would work no injury to any one. The petition further states and sets forth fully the latter written by the petitioner to William H. stating the above fact, and also the reply of the latter denying the application, and on that ground he appeals to the court. In the trust deed of which Edwin D. Worcester is trustee, it gives to Cornelius during life an income of the following property: 1,500 shares at $100 each, of New York Central stock; 1,000 shares, $500 each, of the capital stock of the New York & Harlem Railway; $100,000 of 3 and 5 per cent. bonds of the Canada Southern Ry. Co., due in 1908; and $58,000 of the second mortgage seven per cent. bonds of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway company, due in 1903. There is also a clause stating that on the consent of William H. and Cornelius Vanderbilt and the trustee, the trust may terminate, and the principal be paid to Cornelius Vanderbilt. Judge Donahue denies the application, and gives a lengthy opinion, in which he fully reviews the facts, as above stated.

Grant's Position and Prospects.

NEW YORK, February 9.—The Times of to-morrow will print the following editorial paragraph: "A near personal and political friend of ex President Grant, who doubtless knows whereof he speaks, authorized the following as a correct statement of the general's position with reference to the presidency. He says General Grant is not now, nor has he ever been a candidate for the presidential nomination; but should the republican national convention nominate him in the same manner as other candidates would be nominated, he would deem it his duty to the country and the party to accept. Traveling abroad, he was a stranger to the contest now going on for the presidential nomination, and has written no letters on the subject to any person, and all assertions to the contrary are without foundation in fact."

The Times' Washington correspondent states that Judge L. A. Crane, who is general agent for the southern states of the Pullman Palace Car Company, now in Washington, says: "The supporters of Grant throughout the south among the business men are far more numerous than is supposed. There is a solid conviction among this class that Grant will beat any candidate the democrats may nominate. The next census will increase the western representation largely, and the south will fall back into a hopeless minority, and sectionalism will then virtually destroy the south. The prejudice against the south is not only political, it is general. Immigrants travel through Wisconsin to go to Kansas. We must by statesmanship change these results or we must recede.

Dark Picture of Affairs in San Francisco.

NEW YORK, February 9.—The Tribune prints a letter from an occasional correspondent in San Francisco sharply reviewing the bonanza managers' stock speculations and the spurious workingmen reformers which he alleges has brought serious evils into city business and politics there. He presents a lively picture of the city officials and says the diamond now blazes upon the staple front of these representatives of law and reform. The city supervisors make up a singular collection of curiosities. The majority seem to possess the mental status and moral leanness of New York aldermen. He concludes: "Whatever may be the result of interpretation of the new constitution upon the prosperity of the state, the days of workingmen rule are numbered. The strong element of small householders and real workingmen which gave them the victory in the state struggle will never join hands with them again. The new party has exhibited all the views of the older organizations to hope for any practical reform from it. It is in vain.

Chinamen in the Sandwich Islands.

NEW YORK, February 9. Capt. Berckman, of the steamer Electeal, just arrived here from Amoy, thinks the present Chinese emigration to the Sandwich Islands on the increase and eventually it will supercede the Americans, Germans and English there in the control of trade, as they belong to the respectable, middle class of the realm and are intelligent and well off. The China Merchants' Steamship Co. will contrive to run its vessels there, and appear to be entering upon a new lease of life, having recently purchased three or four new steamers. The company is holding its own in the coasting trade receiving a subsidy of $50,000 yearly. Capt. Berckman says freights are very high all along the coast when he left and were likely to continue so for some time. He was offered three pounds ten shillings to England as evidence of the reviving trade all through the east. The captain says he passed 29 loaded steamers in Suez canal all in one day, something wholly unprecedented in his experience.

Effect of Yellow Covered Literature.

MANCHESTER, N. H., February 9. Mrs. Dillingham, the victim of her nephew's fiendish assault at Londonderry, was alive this afternoon but sinking rapidly and will probably die before morning. Young Dillingham is the victim of yellow covered literature of the basest sort and read with eagerness the detailed account of cruel murders. He is detailed for trial.

Rev. Mayor Kalloch Stirring Up Sedition.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 9.—A large number of unemployed workingmen assembled on the sand lots this afternoon where they were addressed by Mayor Kalloch. He gave them to understand that within a few days China town would be legally declared a nuisance and that the work resulting from such a declaration would give them employment. He counselled them to refrain from any illegal or injudicious action until they heard from him again.

Will of a Sprague.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 8. The will of Amos Sprague, a distant relative of ex Governor Sprague, was presented for probate Saturday afternoon. The estate, estimated at about $200 000, will give $500 each to two local charities; divides something over $40,000 in small sums among the relatives, and gives the remainder of the property to Lieutenant Governor Albert C. Howard, who has had the management of the estate for some years. It is reported that the will will be contested.

Raising the Tariff Again.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 9. At a meeting of the merchants, representing the Western and New York starch manufacturers, Congressman Davis' bill to increase the tariff on rice, opium, etc., was endorsed, and a resolution adopted, asking congress to raise the tariff on imported starch from three to six cents, specific duty, the ad valorem duty to remain as at present.

Explosion of Nitro Glycerine.

BRADFORD, PA., February 9. As Howard Hackett and James Feeney were driving to Coleville with one hundred pounds of nitro glycerine, the sleigh was upset. An explosion followed, and the two men and the horses were killed, and the sleigh demolished. And two houses and a barn, one house being five rods away, were wrecked.

FOREIGN.

Rowdy German Statesmen.

BERLIN, February 8 A disgraceful scene occurred in the lower house of the diet yesterday, during a debate on the public worship estimates, caused by some of the members of the center party laughing loudly while the imperial order regarding an Old Catholic bishop was being read.

Russia's Trade.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 8.—One of the ships of the Russian volunteer fleet will be sent with a commissioner to gather information for the development of trade with China, Japan, and the United States.

Proceedings in English Parliament.

LONDON, February 9.—In the house of lords this afternoon, the Duke of Argyle admitted that in his dispatch to Sherali in 1879, he styled Queen Victoria, Empress of India, having used those words because they could be more easily translated into the Persian language.

M. Devitt, the Irish agitator, was in the gallery of the house of commons to-day and listened to the debate on home rule motion to the address, in reply to the speech from the throne.

Burning of the Royal Theatre.

DUBLIN, February 9, 3 40 p. m.—The Theatre Royal is completely destroyed. The fire is still burning, and the adjoining houses are in danger. The police inspector and one workman were injured. The military is keeping order, and assisting the fire department. There was to have been a day's performance of pantomime this afternoon, at which the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough were to have been present. The fire was occasioned by the igniting the curtains in their state box.

DUBLIN, February 9, 10 p. m.—The fire in Theatre Royal is still burning. The manager of the theatre, the property man, and four assistants, perished in the flames. The lord lieutenant was present during the burning. The loss is estimated at £200,000.

Boyd-Elliott Race.

NEW CASTLE, February 9. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, an enormous crowd gathered to witness the Boyd—Elliott boat race to day. Boyd was the favorite in betting, six to four. A fair start having been made Boyd immediately drove his boat to the front and led by about one length. In first the forty yards Elliott, who started out badly, then settled down to his work and when a quarter of a mile had been traversed, Boyd only led by a quarter of a length. Boyd then again spurted and showing decidedly superior pace led by two lengths at Redpeugh bridge, half a mile from the starting place. From this point the fact was practically over and when a little over two miles had been traversed he increased his lead to eight lengths, afterwards he settled down to an easy swing of thirty two strokes to a minute and contented himself with keeping three lengths ahead for the remainder of the distance until nearing suspension bridge when he spurted passing under it four lengths ahead. Boyd's time was 22.47, Elliott's 23 minutes.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The republican central committee of Washington Territory have elected Thomas T. Minor and Thomas H. Brents delegates to the national convention; alternates, George H. Seward and James A. Perkins.

Two more arrests were made in the Donnelly tragedy, Thomas Ryder aged, 30 and W. M. Carroll 19.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Official Newspaper of the City and County

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E. P. STEPHENSON,
Manager.

THE LETTER ON STEEL RAILS.

In another column will be found a letter from Major McAllister in answer to our article on steel rails of Saturday morning. We gladly print this letter, as we desire the agitation of this subject. We are also willing to publish both sides so that our readers can form a more intelligent opinion. Major McAllister is probably as well able as any one to give the protection side as he was for years secretary of the Iron and steel Association and was active in securing protection legislation. We will notice some points in his discussion.

In the beginning of his letter he states that the tariff of 1870 was not fixed on account of the petition of the steel manufacturers, but on petition of the railroad officers or consumers. If the statement were given more accurately, it would probably appear that the tariff was fixed on account of the petitions of the producer or consumer. The steel manufacturers did petition in 1870, and then asked for an increase of duty alleging that it need only be temporary as they were rapidly perfecting and cheapening the manufacture. The language used was "this manufacture is new and in its earliest stages and *should* JUST NOW *receive exceptional protection.*" Our point was this, that the alleged disadvantages labored under in 1870 must be in part overcome so that the duty could be decreased if not abolished. The duty is a specific one of $28 per ton, and is really much higher than when imposed. When imposed in 1870 it raised the price over the English price 50.92 per cent. In 1875 it raised the price 63.24 per cent., in 1876 87.17, in 1877 95.81, and in 1878 109.60. The duty appears far more burdensome when we remember that American rails are not considered worth as much as English. The Illinois Central railroad, which has used both think the latter worth 15 per cent. more than the former. English rails are guaranteed for ten years and American for five years. Thus in 1878 to protect this industry our railroads paid 109.60 per cent. more for a rail that is considered worth 15 per cent. less, and guaranteed for five years' less wear. Is it so?

A word in regard to the railroads asking for the increase in tariff in 1870. This was true to some extent as shown by Jay Gould's letter, but we are inclined to think that most of the petitions came from roads along which the steel works were located and from which they were receiving large freights. If all railroads felt in this way congress should have said, if you are willing to pay American manufacturers $28 a ton more than English, do so. It is none of our business. But if this was the sentiment in 1870, it is not the sentiment in 1880. Notwithstanding the statement in regard to Jay Gould, all the great roads he owns have petitioned for a reduction of the tariff. No railroad officers have yet appeared before the house committee of ways and means to oppose the reduction in the tariff. This should be conclusive, for if they believe as Major McAllister would have us infer, that a reduction of the tariff on an article increases it price, we should see Gould's, Scott's, and Vanderbilt's agents lobbying against the decrease instead of laboring for it, as they now are.

In regard to the effect of the tariff on prices the letter contains a doctrine which must be considered contrary to common sense. Prices when there are no artificial causes at work are regulated purely by supply and demand. Production is cheapened by increasing competition. When we build a wall around this country and shut out foreign competition, it certainly cannot cheapen production for it lessens competition. It may be said that the facts stated by Major McAllister show what we have stated above is not true in practice, if reasonable in theory. In order to discuss the facts given below we will give a table of the price of steel rails in gold in England from 1863 to 1878. To add the duties which changed will only make confusion, as will also an attempt to give currency price. The price in gold in this country may be found by adding 45 per cent to the English price from 1863 to 1870 inclusive, and $28 per ton to the price from 1871 to 1878 inclusive. The price per ton in gold in England from 1863 to 1878 is as follows:

Years.	Price.	Years.	Price.
1863	89.79	1871	54 99
1864	85.65	1872	67.64
1865	79.56	1873	80.05
1866	70.56	1874	68.75
1867	65.70	1875	44.28
1868	61 32	1876	32 12
1869	54 99	1877	29 20
1879	50.37	1878	25 55

A careful examination of the above table will convince any thoughtful person that our tariff laws have had no effect on the price of steel rails in England, unless the effect contrary to the one alleged. The table shows that since 1863 the prices have gradually fallen off except in 1872, 1873 and 1874. This has been due to natural causes. Patents giving monopolies or royalties have expired, raw material is cheaper, and processes of manufacture have been perfected. All these have re-reduced the cost of production. The fact that American manufacturers commenced to supply the market with rails in 1867 did not cheapen rails to any extent as alleged. There was only a fall of $5 per ton in 1867, while in 1866 there was a fall of $9 00 and in 1865 of $6 00. English prices did not keep up until the Americans began to supply the market, but were falling from natural causes yearly before this. They continued to fall until 1871, when our new tariff law increasing the tariff went into effect. Then the price commenced going up instead of going down as Major McAllister and other protectionists claim. Now, we will not assume that prices went up because of a higher tariff because unlike a protectionist we do not confound a coincidence for cause and effect. But the facts as well as common sense completely show the fallacy of the doctrine that a reduction of the tariff or increasing competition increases prices, and increasing the tariff or lessening the competition reduces the prices. It will be remembered that protectionists predicted last summer the abolition of the tax on quinine would increase its price and hence opposed it. Congressmen refused to believe it. It happened that the price did go up because the market had not had time to adjust itself. Protectionists threw up their hats and said I told you so. But in a few months this was changed and our market felt the effect of competition and foreign manufacturers and prices went down. The recent rise in the price of steel rails has been caused by purely natural causes. The demand at present is greater than the supply. This is always the cause of the rise of prices as the fact that the supply is greater than the demand always causes a fall in prices. Tariff has no direct influence on prices. It has an indirect influence so far as it affects supply or demand, or the free and unimpeded interchange of commodities. There are some other points in this letter which we would refer to were it not that this criticism is already too long.

STEEL RAILS.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

You will greatly oblige me and a large number of those who agree with me upon the tariff question, including doubtless nine tenths of your republican readers, by printing this reply to your editorial of yesterday entitled "Duty on Steel Rails."

You say "the present duty of $28 per ton was placed on steel rails in 1870 on the petition of the leading steel rail manufacturers." This statement is scarcely correct. It is true that the makers of steel rails, seeing that they were about to be broken up by the flood of foreign steel rails that were being thrown upon our market under the very inadequate *ad valorem* rates then charged, did petition congress to raise the duty and, to prevent frauds, to make it specific. Their petitions, however, were not granted, and as they were then losing from five to ten dollars per ton on their whole product, they began closing their works. About that time the president of a railroad company that was using probably a fourth of all the steel rails then consumed in the United States, came to the writer of this communication and expressed a fear that, owing to the general closing of American steel works, and the entire cessation of work on the many others then being built, consumers would soon be again thrown upon the tender mercies of English makers. The writer suggested that a petition to congress from all the consumers of steel rails in the United States, asking for an increase of duty, might be favorably considered. A few days thereafter the undersigned had the pleasure of presenting to the committee of ways and means a petition signed by eight or ten railroad presidents, including the consumers of about all the steel rails then used in the United States asking congress to raise the duty on steel rails to two cents per pound, nearly double the present rate. That body did increase the duty (though not to the figure named), and by so doing, saved millions of dollars to the stockholders of American railways, as I will presently show to the satisfaction of all whose philosophy is not bounded by the multiplication table. Among the signers of that petition were a number of the officers of New York roads who had been free-traders all their lives but who then turned with fear from the bitter cup that that policy was holding to their lips.

And just here allow me to say that while the circular entitled "memorandum in reference to the duty on steel rails" may be endorsed by a free trade editor here and there, there are probably but few railroad presidents in the United States, who buy a thousand tons of steel rails a year, who will approve of it. The circular in question originated in the office of H. V. and H. W. Poor of New York city, agents of Tilden, Nordenfelt & Co., of London, dealers in English, Swedish, French and Belgian rails. The railroad companies signing and making use of the petition are to pay Messrs. Poor 25 cents for each mile of railroad operated. When the petition and memorandum shall have had the effect of reducing duties, the Messrs. Poor expect to sell their foreign rails to the railroad companies that have already paid the 25 cent assessment, thus "catching the coon agwine or a comin" as the darkies trap did.

I have already stated that away back in 1869 or '70, the leading consumers of steel rails in this country united in a petition to congress to raise the duty upon that manufacture *in the interest of the consumer.* Among the signers was Jay Gould, esq., president of the Erie Railway company. Now I think it is perfectly safe to say that the many great roads that Mr. Gould controls require 50,000 tons of steel rails per annum, therefore if the price of these rails is increased to the extent of the duty, viz, about $28 per ton, as you affirm, it follows that Mr. Gould is robbed of $1,400,000 per annum by the rapacious steel manufactures of the United States. Now, Mr. Editor, a few years ago certain New York free traders discovered, as you have, that Mr. Gould was being thus fleeced, and wrote to him calling his attention to the fact and enclosing a free trade circular asked him to sign the same and thus escape this awful tribute. Imagine their surprise when instead of crying "stop thief" and starting after these thieving protectionists he quietly enclosed the circular in the following letter to Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, a prominent New York gentleman, since a member of congress and chairman of the late democratic national committee:

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY CO.,
NEW YORK, January 26, 1870.

DEAR SIR: Herewith I send you a printed circular, received by me this morning, requesting my signature to a memorial (upon the subject of the duty on steel rails) forwarded with the circular, provided the views expressed were concurred in by me. It seems to me that our policy should be to foster and encourage home products rather than open our markets to such a formidable competition as would inevitably result from the reduction of duty so strongly urged in the memorial. By establishing extensively the manufacture of steel rails on our own soil, and protecting their production by a tariff which would effectually prevent the importation of European rails to any great extent, we would, in my opinion, be largely the gainers in the long run, for the capital invested would all be kept in the country, our operatives would find constant and lucrative employment, and the general effect upon our business could not fail to be beneficial. I am at a loss to perceive why we should contribute so large an amount annually to build up the trade and manufactures of foreign countries, while our own interests are sacrificed by just so much.

Entertaining these views, I do not feel at liberty to attach my signature to the memorial.

I should be pleased, however, to have your views on the subject; and, should you coincide with me in the opinion I have given, I shall feel strengthened in the conviction that the gentlemen whose names are attached to the circular have made a mistake. Respectfully Yours,

JAY GOULD.

Abram S. Hewitt, Esq., No. 17 Burling Slip, New York City.

I understand that Mr. Gould is so blind to self interest as to still entertain the views set forth in the above letter.

Now a few words only in regard to the effect of the tariff upon the price of steel rails.

Steel rails were first imported into the United States in 1864 and sold here at $162 per ton in gold, equivalent to $250 in currency. The profits of the foreign makers were simply enormous. In 1867 American manufacturers began to supply the market and prices went down to $115 gold or about $150 currency. A little later the price receded to $90 in gold or $98 in currency. At this price American mills could barely make them without profit, but still, rather than close their works and scatter their workmen, they continued to make them. Early in 1870 the fiat came from England to the foreign agents in New York, to stop American production at whatever cost, and the price was put down at once in New York to $72 per ton. The agent of a large English house was so indiscreet as to assure the writer that though his firm was then losing money largely, they would make it up when the capital invested in American works was lost and the works dismantled. But a patriotic congress increased the duty so that American steel makers could get $105 in currency for their rails from consumers who would, but for American competition, have been compelled to pay at least $150 for the imported article. From $105, home consumption alone during the past few years, reduced the price to $40 per ton. The recent great demand has run the price up to $85.

Free traders are much given to taking the price at which a foreign manufacture may be selling in the market as a basis for many an illogical argument. They say, for instance, that if an imported article, upon which the duty is $10 per ton, sells in New York for $30 per ton, consumers, if the duty were removed, could purchase it for $20 per ton. Such reasoning is utterly fallacious. The price of all the principal manufactures in a country like England whose business it is to export, is not made at home but in the markets of her customers. She will and must sell goods to other nations, and if she cannot make a profit there she will sell them at cost, or, as is frequently the case for less than cost through periods of years. When this country was more dependent upon Europe than now, the price that the latter obtained for her goods in this country, regulated the price not only in England, but in the markets of every one of the countries which depended upon England for their goods. When this country raised the tariff, English manufactures fell in price. When the tariff was lowered English goods advanced. Let me illustrate. A few years ago the tariff on pig iron was lowered $2 per ton. There was at once a corresponding rise in the price of Scotch pig iron in Glasgow about the only pig iron imported into this country and the reduction of duty benefited nobody but the owners of Scotch furnaces. Another illustration, directly bearing upon the subject of this communications. Within the past month many telegrams have been sent to England announcing the certain success of the Messrs. Poor and their free trade co-laborers in securing a reduction of the duty on steel rails to $10 per ton. Mark the result. On the 9th ultimo a cable from England said "Steel rails jumped £2 10s. per ton on news of the tariff bill reaching English manufacturers."

Commenting on this the New York *Tribune* said: "When the bill to reduce duty on steel rails was introduced in congress the other day, the price of steel rails in England jumped up $12 a ton at once. The abolition of a protective duty in the United States has had invariably of late the remarkable effect of raising prices in Europe at once to the level of the American market, while not lowering the prices of the article in this country at all. Striking instances of this fact have occurred in the last two years. The promptitude with which the English market responded to the present movement in congress in regard to steel rails shows what an enormous speculation for the benefit of our European neighbors the reduction of this duty would be."

I cannot ask you for space to further comment upon this subject, but the facts I have given appear to me to make up a strong case against your theory of prices as affected by the tariff. One word only in relation to your showing of the way the railroads are being fleeced by American steel makers. I find that the shares of twenty of the leading railroads of the country, as quoted by the New York stock exchange, taken without selection, have increased in value during the past two years from 30 to 900 per cent., and this rise has taken place in the face of an advance in the price of steel rails from $42 to $85 per ton. I have not been able to learn what increase in the value of the shares of our steel rail works has taken place during the same time but it has not been one-fourth that of railroad stocks. The most active opponents of the present tariff on steel rails among our railroad men, are Wm. H. Vanderbilt (poor man), and the owners of the Central Pacific railroad. Now, I feel almost authorized to say that the Bessemer rail makers of the United States will agree to a tariff that will yield them one-half the profit on the capital actually invested that is made by Mr. Vanderbilt in his railroad enterprises; and that they would be entirely satisfied if they could divide yearly among their hundreds of shareholders, who have invested millions of dollars, a sum as large as the annual profits of the ten or twelve owners of the Central Pacific railroad, who have never risked much if anything in their operations.

Very truly yours,

HENRY MCALLISTER, JR.

TRADE DIRECTORY.

UNDERTAKER.

A. L. MILLARD has the largest assorted stock of undertakers' goods in the city. First door west of his furniture store on Huerfano street. Never closed. Always ready. Open every day and hour in the year. Telegraphic or personal orders promptly attended to. Embalming by the latest method and shipping a specialty. a 9 tf

MEAT MARKETS.

THOMAS PREECE, at the Star Meat Market, keeps constantly on hand the choicest fresh and salt meats. English sausage a specialty. Highest price paid for dressed meats of all kinds. South Tejon street, opposite National Hotel.

DON'T FORGET to try Kettlewell, at the Red Front Meat Market, for the very best meats, and cheaper than any other house in the city. Best cuts at 12½ cents. 11 20 tf

PECK & FARRAR have opened a new market on the north side of Pike's Peak Avenue, where the best of everything in the market line will be kept, and sold at living prices. 9 25 tf

C. F. TODD, dealer in fresh meats of all kinds, of good quality and at prices to suit the times. Market on east side of Tejon street. Highest market price paid for fat cattle, calves, sheep, and all kinds of meats.

CONFECTIONERY.

PETER MARIANI, dealer in fresh candies of all kinds, California fruits, fine cigars, pop corn, nuts, lemonade, etc. Everything kept in a first-class confectionery, always fresh and nice. Receives candies every week fresh from the manufacturer. Tejon street. 8 14 tf

BAKERY.

WM. BUSH, baker, confectioner and dealer in California fruits, ice cream, &c, Postoffice block.

HARNESS MAKERS.

H. T. O'BRIEN, manufacturer of California saddles and all kinds of harness. Carriages trimmed in good style. Sign of broncho, Huerfano street, Colorado Springs. a 4 tf

OSCAR HAFNER, manufacturer of harness, saddles, &c. Tejon street.

I Have for Sale Over 100

CITY LOTS!

Located in different parts of town. Also, over three hundred lots in

Parrish's Addition.

Across the Monument. A limited number of these lots, 25 x 190 feet, located on Huerfano street, I will sell for

$25.00 EACH!

The fine property known as the

CASCADE VILLAS,

Consisting of two houses of ten rooms each and two houses of eight rooms each, with a lot of ground 75 x 190 feet, is also offered for sale. I also have for sale numerous one acre and ten Acre

GARDEN TRACTS,

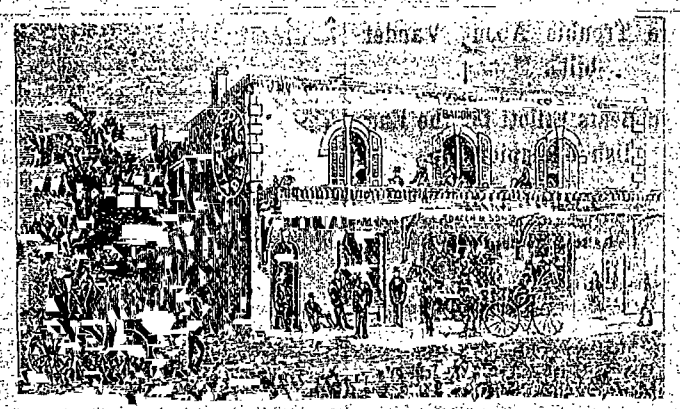
Which may be cut up for building purposes. Also, a handsome, modernly fitted up residence and grounds at

MANITOU!

Give me a call before investing elsewhere.

M. L. DE COURSEY,
Office Next door South of El Paso County Bank. REAL ESTATE AGENT.
10-14-tf

Bacon's Livery and Sale Stable.



Finest Turnouts in the City, at the Most Reasonable Rates.

BACON & BROWN, Proprietors.

CHAS. HALLOWELL,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Real Estate, Loans, and Fire Insurance.

CITY LOTS, HOUSES,

AND

GARDEN TRACTS FOR SALE.

Office: North Tejon Street, Colorado Springs.
12-23 tf

HOOKER, GROCER.

NO. 23 HUERFANO STREET.

"THE PLANTATION CIGARETTE,"

With Glass Mouth Piece.

The cleanest and sweetest smoke ever offered in a cigarette. Twenty in a package.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Housekeepers, try PEARLINE on next wash day. Sample Free.
10 30 tf

NEW HEARSE!



Bacon & Brown have just received the finest hearse ever brought to Colorado Springs. With close carriages, Brettes, and matched teams, they propose to make a specialty of funeral obsequies.

Orders can be left at Bacon & Brown's Livery Stable, Pike's Peak avenue.

b 5 tm

COLORADO SPRINGS MATTRESS FACTORY

All kinds of upholstering, repairing and cabinet work done at lowest prices. Call at shop opposite National Hotel on south Tejon street. Orders left for upholstering at S. B. Westerfield's and W. W. Rollers, will receive prompt attention. LOUIS L. RUMPF.
11 4

Garden for Rent.

The undersigned will rent his garden of three acres, at the east end of Cucharras street, cheap for cash. One of the best in town. I have raised 30,000 lbs. of onions on 1¼ acres. A private ditch, with a reservoir at the garden, all in good condition. A. J. BELCHER.
a 27 30*

REAL ESTATE AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

Property bought and sold. Money to loan on personal property. For sale, vacant houses, and lots, also, in parts of town. Lots rent, rooms, either furnished or unfurnished. I have employment for girls in private families. Registration fee, fifty cents; fee for an employer, one dollar. I use no influence to induce girl to change from place to place. J. S. MACKEY.
Office with I. A. McMorris, Room 3, over Robinson's drug store. 10-1tf

S. E. SESSIONS

Contractor & Builder.

SHOP—in block opposite Post Office. P. O. Box 155.

All work promptly attended to. 4 18 tf

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1880.

Concerning the Late Mr. Buckle.

Concerning the late Mr. Buckle, author of the "History of Civilization," the London News of the 16th of January says:

"Buckle has not been a fashionable author, in one at least of the universities, for many years. Dynasties of modern philosophers succeed each other; and while Mr. Mill keeps pride of place, Mr. Buckle has been dethroned by Mr. Herbert Spencer and by what is known of various German philosophers through lectures and translations. In his lifetime, people who did not know Mr. Buckle personally took him to be a prodigious book worm, a grave of books; an intellect cool, encyclopædic, and unfeeling. The writers of A. H. Huth's recent biography (for Mrs. Huth contributes some chapters) admit that he was a very great reader. He spent £300 pounds a year on books. He seems at one time to have possessed 22,000 volumes; and though he cleared out his library every now and then, he had rarely fewer than 11,000 tomes on his shelves. Most of our readers who like to pick up a book on a stall probably possess one or more than one which bears his bookplate. His 'Arlequiniana,' a dingy little copy of that collection of old jokes, is annotated in his hand. He maintained that to read was of little use, unless one makes copious notes and peruses these again and again. Yet Mr. Buckle had an excellent, almost a surprising memory. He was not all a bookworm, as we shall see, nor was he all the frigid philosopher. Mrs. Huth learned that there was two Buckles—one the cold speculator and analyst, who took wide views of humanity, and treated people as if they had been counters in a game; the other, the emotional Buckle of private life, kind, tender, full of sympathy, and, in the matter of private taste, loving chess and a cigar almost as much as his books. It is pleasant to know this, and to be able to look back, not without kindly interest, on the memory of a hard, honest worker, and a good man."

Collegiate Slang Words.

The Acta Columbiana has recently finished a series of articles on "Intercollegiate Slang," which merit rather more attention than they have received from the college press.

The author opens with remarks about the word *pony*. At Cornell the word has a different meaning from that which it bears nearly everywhere else, being used to signify a crib, or other unlawful aid used at examinations or recitations. At Bowdoin a crib is known as a *fakir*, and at Yale it is a *skin*. The author Mr. Black, makes one or two unimportant mistakes with regard to the few original slang words in use here. *Snab* for *curls*, he tells us is a Harvard word. He may be right, but I think very few undergraduates at present would know what it meant, and it is not to be found in Hall's "College Words an I Customs," published here in 1856. Now, as Mr. Black himself says, "the college vocabulary is very slowly enlarged, * * but once let a phrase become firmly established and it is immortal." Such a convenient general word would scarcely have had time to spring up and die since 1856. The best of our original words is *dorgy*, a very expressive term, which with the noun *dog*, derived from it, is almost unknown out of Cambridge.

To *cut*, the only word we have for voluntarily omitting recitation or chapel, has a number of synonyms. At Columbia they prefer to *slope*, at Michigan University they *bolt*, and in some of the western educational institutions they *skate*. Mr. Black is unable to find derivations for these words. *Slope* is to be found in Hotten's Slang Dictionary, meaning "to decamp, run off," and is called an Americanism. *Cut* is found in the same place, meaning "to stop, cease to do anything."

When we make a brilliant recitation we *squirt* or, more commonly, *rush*. With us this consummation devoutly to be wished" is the result of *grinding* or *digging*. At Williams they *grub* and make a *high*. At the University of Virginia, *curl* was their synonym for this successful ending of work. At Princeton grinding is called *poling*, from the verb to *pole*.

What we call a *flunk* or a *dead*, namely, a total failure, is known differently elsewhere, as *fess* (West Point), *smush* (Wesleyan), and *burst* (several western colleges). The *Acta* makes a mistake in not noticing the fact that our word *mucker* applies only to persons not in college. The collegiate rowdy is known as a *scrub*, which I think is another word originated here, through undoubtedly drawn from English sources. At Columbia a scrub is dubbed a *phut*, a *prune*, or a *plum*. At Yale a peculiarly suggestive phrase, *stum*, is general.

At Harvard we don't haze Freshmen any more, but at West Point they still *devil a plebe*, and at Brown they *soap* the neophyte—perhaps because he needs it.

Some curious things may be learned by any one who will take the trouble to think a little about slang like this—slang of the better kind, not that of the streets and it is a pity that some student of philology has not taken up the subject of slangology with care. I think he would be well rewarded. *Harvard Crimson.*

Sweat Conscientiousness of Duty Performed.

The other day, over at the Alameda baths, a timid and retiring looking man waited until the superintendent was disengaged and them said to him:

"I do hate to give any one trouble, but have you a long stick or pole of any kind you could lend me?"

"No, sir; I told you so ten minutes ago," snapped the overdriven official.

"So you did," replied the man; "but I thought I'd just ask once more. I guess, now, I've done my duty in the matter. Don't you think so?"

"What matter? What on earth are you talking about?"

"Why, you see, my mother-in-law dived off down there at the deep end about half an hour ago, and as she hasn't come up yet I thought that I would like to tell my wife that I had sorter jabbed round on the bottom for her awhile anyway, but if I can't, why I suppose I can't, that's all." And pensively writing her address on a tag, to be tied to the old lady when she came up, the conscientious man walked thoughtfully away. *San Francisco Post.*

Story of Ben. Wade.

General Brisbin tells this story of Ben. Wade in connection with the impeachment trial of President Johnson: "I never heard Mr. Wade positively promise any man an office if he became President, and those who knew him best and were most intimate with him did not dare to approach him on such a subject. John Parsons, Mr. Wade's nephew, was his private secretary. He came to me one day, and asked me to find out whether he would be likely to remain with Mr. Wade as his private secretary should he become president. I said, 'Speak to him about it yourself, Jack.' 'How can I?' he replied; 'I am so afraid of him.' A few days later, however, John did manage to scrape up courage, and said, 'Uncle, if you go up to the White House, will you take me with you?' The old senator smiled and replied, 'yes, John, in that event I shall need you; but I think I will make you master of the plate.' 'What is that?' inquired John. 'Oh,' said Wade, 'the platekeeper is the fellow who takes care of the spoons at the White house—and then you know, Jack, when the administration would be out the spoons would be out.' John was mortally offended. Wade loved John dearly, and had hardly said what he did before he was sorry for it. Next day he apologized to John for his hardness, and came as near promising him an office as ever he did any man."

A Test of Indian Courage.

An Indian intertribal fair was held, not long ago, in the Indian Territory, in order to show some of the results of civilizing the savages. A number of tribes attended, and displayed articles of home manufacture, such as needlework, embroidery, lacework and blankets. Many of the Indians had their photographs taken, and showed a childish delight in looking at their faces. Others, however, could not be persuaded to go near the camera. Yellow Bear, of the Arapahoes, was the first to pass through the ordeal of a sitting. He suffered himself to be properly seated, and the camera to be brought to bear upon him. But when the prepared plate was placed in the box, and the cloth lifted he jumped to his feet with a bound and attempted to leave the tent. All attempts to reason with him failed. At last a photograph of a Cheyenne, taken some years ago, was shown him. He looked at it a moment, then went quickly back to his chair and sat there like a statue while his negative was taken. He explained that no Cheyenne warrior was a greater brave than he. The gigantic Osages, on the other hand, would not approach the tent. They said the camera robs them of their good spirits. The Kickapoos gave the same reason, and a photographer was peremptorily ordered out of their country on that account. The Indian is a profound believer in the power of spirits for good or evil, and takes care never to offend them.

Compliment to the Weather Bureau.

The German government recently paid the highest compliment to the United States by addressing, through the German minister at Washington, a letter requesting to be exactly informed as to the processes by which the signal service bureau so promptly collects at the War department the meteorological reports from all parts of the United States—an extent of territory greater than Europe—and so rapidly drafts and publishes them upon the printed daily map. These maps are issued three hours after the records are read at the distant stations. When it is remembered that the request comes from a government noted for its skilled chartographers, and standing first in Europe, the value of the compliment will be appreciated. It is understood that the German government proposes an advance in meteorological work. The information sought has been minutely prepared by the chief signal officer, Gen. Myer, with the approval of the secretary of war.

Paris Wit.

Metternich acquired in some quarters a reputation for frivolity which he did not deserve, through the fact that he had a way peculiarly his own of freezing out a diplomatist that he did not like. He never asked the recall of an ambassador, or even hinted it remotely, but whenever that ambassador made an official visit to the chancellor, Metternich would receive him with effusion and talk with him about the weather, the opera, music, art, dan seuses—anything and everything but business. In the course of a few months the victim's government noticed that his mission was not successful, and would transfer him to some other court, where the victim would tell of the prince's frivolity and inability or unwillingness to cope with the questions of the time.

Scene—Dinner party at rich bourgeois's house. Prosperous advocate recounting his career.

"When I took my first brief," he says, "I was excited and nervous, especially as my client was a consummate scoundrel a bad egg any way you took him. But then I was beginning my practice. He was a man of good family, the reputation of which would have been fatally tarnished had he been convicted, so I took the case and got the rascal off."

After dinner enter an important personage, great friend of the host, who presents the lawyer to him.

Great Personage (patronizingly) I do not need to be introduced to this gentleman I met him long ago. In fact I may say gave him his first start in life. I was his first client."

WM. DOOTY,
Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter in all Branches.
Jobbing With Neatness and Dispatch.
Post Office Box 554. b 8 1m*

EVERLETH & TAYLOR
Successors to
TAYLOR & PETTIBONE
—Dealers in—
GROCERIES, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS
Corner Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, Colorado Springs, Colo. 12-13-tf

HOTELS.

Colorado Springs Hotel
—AND—
CRAWFORD HOUSE,
Under One Management.
The undersigned has placed them in perfect order and will keep them in better shape and guarantee a superior table to any house in the city. More visitors can be accommodated than by any three hotels in the city, and is the best located. First-class in every respect, and are the only two hotels in the city that have an unobstructed view of the mountains. Terms moderate.
J. F. ATHERTON,
4 3 1yr COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

CENTRAL HOTEL!
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO
J.P. McMILLEN, Proprietor.
The Best $2.00 per Day House in the State.
This Hotel is now open to the public. EVERY room has been newly papered, painted, calcimined, and furnished throughout with spring b'r.
It is located in the very cen the City, adjacent to all business houses. Free carriages to and from all trains. RATES:—$2.00 Per Day.

WM. RIDDLE & SON,
Having succeeded to the Proprietorship of the
National Hotel,
Call the attention of the traveling public and residents of Colorado Springs to the convenient location, excellent rooms, and superior cuisine of the National. Everything will be done for the comfort of guests that an experience of many years in the business can suggest. 11 5 tf
R. W. Mason. J. L. Roundtree.

NEW HOTEL!
On West Huerfano Street.
EL PASO HOUSE!
MASON & ROUNDTREE,
Proprietors.
All new, neat, and comfortable. Terms: $1 00 per day. Regular board, $5 00 per week.
Table supplied with the best the market affords. b 1 1m

NEW LAUNDRY.
Yee Wah Lee has established a new laundry on West Huerfano street, two doors from Cascade avenue, south side.
Particular attention given to fine work for ladies and gentlemen and all work done in the very best manner. b 7 1m

Denver & Rio Grande Railway Extensions.
1,000 Laborers Wanted.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
RIO GRANDE EXTENSION COMPANY,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., Dec. 10, 1879.
One thousand (1,000) men wanted to work on the construction of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway from Alamosa to Silverton and from Conejos to Albuquerque. Apply for further information to J. A. McMURRIE, Chief Engineer, Alamosa; D. C. DODGE, General Manager, Denver, or to the undersigned.
R. F. WEITBREC, Treasurer,
12 11 tf Colorado Springs, Colo.

Tie Cutters Wanted.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
RIO GRANDE EXTENSION COMPANY,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Dec. 6, 1879.
Three hundred (300) tie choppers wanted to cut ties for the San Juan and New Mexico extensions of the Denver & Rio Grande railway. Apply to Robert E. Sloan or to Calvin R. Husted at the tie camp, south and west of Conejos. Further information can be had upon application to the undersigned.
R. F. WEITBREC, Treasurer.
12.6 tf

A Competent Gunsmith.
WM. CONVERSE,
An experienced, careful and skillful workman at ANY KIND of mechanical work or repairing.
POSTOFFICE BLOCK. UP STAIRS

The Very Best Line to the East.
Kansas Pacific Railway.
SOLID ADVANTAGES!
SHORT.—This Line East is 124 miles shorter than any other line from Denver to Kansas City.
QUICK.—It makes several hours quicker time from Denver East than any other line.
CHEAP.—The road that saves time is the cheapest route to take.
RATES.—No other line offers lower rates than the Kansas Pacific Railway offers.
SUPERBLY EQUIPPED.—Its Superb Pullman Sleeping Palaces, elegant, Day Coaches, Second Class and Smoking Cars, with all modern improvements are unsurpassed.
ENTIRE TRAINS.—Its entire trains run from Denver to Kansas City without change of either passengers, baggage, express matter or mail.
SAVES AND GAINS.—It saves time, consequently money; and being shorter and quicker gains the advantage of more certain connections at Kansas City or Leavenworth with all the Eastern roads.
CONNECTIONS.—The Kansas Pacific connections at Kansas City and Leavenworth are direct and perfect in every way, the through baggage arrangements are complete, and special attention is given to all the wants of travelers.
S. T. SMITH,
Gen. Supt. Kansas City, Mo.

STERLING MERITS!
The "Golden Belt" Route runs from Denver directly East. It passes through the celebrated grain belt of country traversed by the Kansas Pacific Railway, the most populous and fertile portion of Kansas, in which were raised 45 per cent—nearly one-half—of all the wheat, and 32 per cent—nearly one third—of all the corn grown in the state, with an equally grand showing in all other productions. It is an interesting trip to view the marvelous improvements observable throughout the extent of the Kansas Pacific, and all who consult comfort, time and economy select this, the short line, the favorite, and very best route in every respect to all points in the East.
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THROUGH TICKETS. For sale at principal through ticket offices and at Union Ticket Office corner Sixteenth and Lawrence streets, Denver, J. T. Ball, Ticket Agent, where all information will be given. Ask for Tickets via Kansas Pacific Railway. P. B. GROAT,
General Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.
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Wellesley's new block opposite Postoffice.

1880.
THE REPRINTS OF THE
FOUR LEADING QUARTERLY REVIEWS,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig),
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal),
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative),
THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (Evangelical),
—AND—
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine,

Which have been established in this country for nearly half a century, are regularly published by THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 Barclay Street, New York. These publications present the *best foreign periodicals* in a convenient form and at a reasonable price without abridgment or alteration. The latest advances and discoveries in the arts and sciences, the recent additions to knowledge in every department of literature, and all the new publications worthy of notice, are fully reported and ably discussed.

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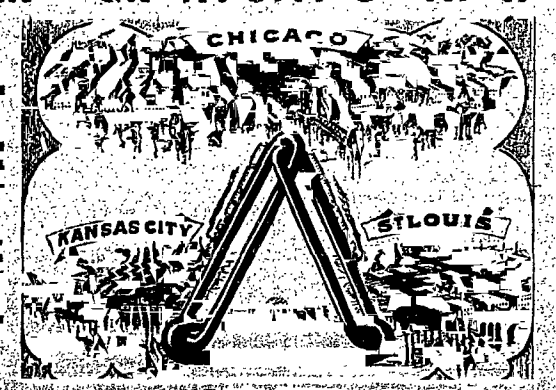
POSTAGE.
This item of expense, now borne by the publishers, is equivalent to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the cost to subscribers in former years.

CLUBS.
A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent, to *one address*, for $12.00, four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48.00, and so on.

PREMIUMS.
New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1880 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1879 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.
Or, instead, new subscribers to any two, three, or four of the above periodicals may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1879; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews," or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1879.
Neither premium to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed, unless the money is remitted *direct to the publishers*. No premiums given to clubs.
To secure premiums, it will be necessary to make *early application*; as the stock available for that purpose is limited.

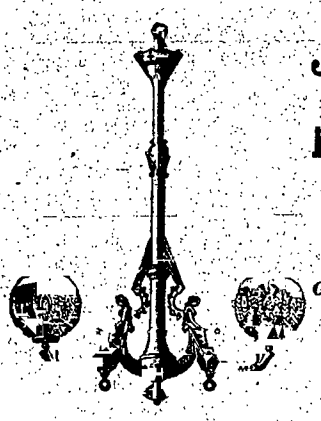
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INSURANCE.
To Whom it May Concern.
I have purchased the Insurance business formerly conducted by the late A. H. Barrett, and have been confirmed agent of the several companies he represented, which, together with my agency, gives me the following line of companies:
Liverpool, London & Globe.
North British & Mercantile, of London.
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Western Assurance, of Toronto.
Manhattan, of New York.
American Central, of St. Louis.
Springfield Fire and Marine, of Massachusetts.
Scottish Commercial, of Glasgow, Scotland.
Hamburg-Magdeburg, of Hamburg, Germany.
Queen, of London and Liverpool.
British America, of Toronto, Canada.
Connecticut, of Hartford, Conn.
Fire Association, of Philadelphia.
Merchants', of Newark, N. J.
Berlin-Cologne, of Germany.
Home Mutual, of California.
Lycoming, of Muncy, Pa.
German, of Freeport, Illinois.
Fireman's Fund, of San Francisco, Cal.
I most respectfully invite attention to the above list of companies, and also solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them.
A. L. LAWTON,
a 27 tf Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agent, Huerfano street.

THE GREAT CITIES OF THE WEST


CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.
IF YOU ARE GOING EAST, ASK THE TICKET AGENT AT THE NEAREST COUPON TICKET OFFICE FOR A TICKET OVER THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD, BECAUSE
Its entire trains run through without change from Kansas City to Chicago, Kansas City to St. Louis, and St. Louis to Chicago. It is the short line to Chicago, and best direct through line to St. Louis. It is the only line under one management between Kansas City and Chicago. It runs new and elegant Smoking Cars, fitted up specially for the purpose. Its Day Coaches are luxurious, and for style and comfort are unequaled in the West. It runs the finest Reclining Chair Palace Cars in the World, free of extra charge. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, the newest and most superb, with all of the latest improvements, run through without change between Kansas City and Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, and St. Louis and Chicago. Meals are served in Palace Dining Cars, which are attached to all trains running on the lines of this Company. It runs two trains a day between Kansas City and Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, and St. Louis and Chicago. The line is equipped with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake and Blackstone Platform and Coupler, making it a safe road to travel over. The cars are provided with Morton's Patent Ventilators, which exclude the dust and admit fresh air, rendering the journey enjoyable and healthy. The road passes through the very finest portion of Missouri and Illinois, the scenery being much more varied and interesting than on any opposition line. Its bridges are steel, iron and stone. Its track is steel, and smoother than any other west of Chicago or St. Louis. It is well managed, and trains run on time; no accidents. Connections in Union Depots at Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago.
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J. CHARLTON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.
F. G. HIGH, Western Traveling Agent, KANSAS CITY.
For Rates of Fare, Maps and Time Tables, apply to any Ticket Agent, or address,
D. BOWES, Western Passenger Agent, 533 Main St., Kan. City, Mo.

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For thirty days only, we will sell all of our Ladies' Dress Goods,
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AT COST.
Come Early & Secure Bargains.
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FEBRUARY 1, 1880. b tf

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PRACTICAL
PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER.

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From their springs, or otherwise, through a cheap lead pipe kept on hand for that purpose. I also set pumps and hydraulic rams where water has to be elevated.
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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1880.

Official Paper of the City and County.

TIME TABLE.

Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.	TRAINS GOING NORTH.
Thro Freight.	*Way Freight.*
Arrive..... 2:19 P. M.	Arrive ..... 10:53 A. M
Leave..... 2:35 P. M.	Leave ..... 11:35 A. M
San Juan Express.	*San Juan Express.*
Arrive..... 11:35 A. M.	Arrive..... 4:10 P. M.
Leave..... 11:40 A. M.	Leave..... 4:35 P. M.

Through Tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

For full information call on or address

G. W. SHARPLESS, Agent.

Mr. Alfred Allen has moved his jewelry store into the room four doors north of the GAZETTE office, and repainted it inside and out. He is a fine workman, and will guarantee satisfaction.

Col. W. T. Holt was summoned east yesterday by a telegram announcing the serious illness of his mother. He left on the morning train, and will go straight through to Portland, Maine.

We desire to call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Peck & Farrar, which appears in another column. It will be seen by this that the firm has instituted a wholesale as well as retail business.

D. W. Robbins makes some very interesting announcements this morning, which will be found among the business locals. Mr. Robbins always means what he says, and our readers will do well to read his announcements.

The noon prayer meeting to-day at the Y. M. C. A. rooms will be led by the Rev. W. L. Sluiz. Subject, "A Lesson in God-likeness." Miss D. Powers will give a Bible reading at 3 p. m. The regular weekly prayer meeting at 7 p. m. will be led by Linus E. Sherman.

A flock of sheep which passed through town last Sunday evening, just as the mail was being distributed, and persisted in running around in a circle in the middle of Pike's Peak avenue, attracted a crowd of nearly two hundred men and boys. At last, almost frightened out of their small wits by the fiendish yells of a hundred volunteer herders, the sheep broke into a run down the street and the crowd dispersed.

A collection is to be taken up next Sunday in the Catholic church for the relief of the distressed and famine-stricken people of Ireland. Rev. Father DeLa Hanty, Messrs. P. O'Brien, W. Croke, F. Finn, and F. Flannigan have been appointed a committee to solicit and receive contributions from our citizens at large for the same humane and charitable object. Many of the cities of this state have contributed largely to this worthy object. The citizens of Colorado Springs will not fail to be generous upon this occasion we are sure.

Sunday's Fire.

About 8 o'clock last Sunday morning the house occupied by Mrs. Schuyler on Tejon street, just north of Mr. Hallowell's office was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was quickly given and the fire companies were not slow in appearing on the scene. The W. S. Jackson Hose Co. No. 2 got the first stream on the building and Mail Trance No. 1 was not long in imitating their example. The fire was in the ceiling where the chimney passed through near the centre of the building. It had not gained great headway and was extinguished without much difficulty or damage to the house. Some of the furniture belonging to Mrs. Schuyler was injured by water but otherwise no harm was done.

Voice from a Victim.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

The remarkable facility of Professor Fowler for discovering traits of character more inconsistent with each other than any ordinary mortal ever conceived it possible for one man to have, is really astonishing. That he did not reconcile inconsistencies is not to be wondered at. It would have driven both him and his audience insane if he had attempted it. On examining the "knowledge box" of one subject last evening he stated that the person had four very distinctive traits of character.

He was very anxious to please everybody, even resorting to excessive flattery to accomplish that aim. He was also very aggressive and if he could not be in a continual warfare with somebody or something life would have no charms for him. Then, he was one of those persons whom no one could ever tell exactly how he stood by what he said. He also had the peculiarity of always sticking by his friends, his clique and his party, tooth and nail, right or wrong. Now according to the professor's doctrine, if one wishes to pick out a person who will be subservient and anxious to please every one, he will be perfectly safe to select one who had rather die than not be fighting somebody. If you want to find a friend who will stick to you through thick and thin, right or wrong, closer than a brother, don't be afraid to choose one who hardly ever says what he means except when it is policy to do so. That doesn't stand for anything according to "Fowler." This evening we will probably hear how some unsuspected citizen among us is constantly hankering for human gore, but whose excessive tenderness of heart well fits him to rank high among philanthropists.

THE VICTIM.

PROF. FOWLER ON PHRENOLOGY.

He Examines the Heads of Two Prominent Citizens and Tells all About Them.

Court House Hall has seldom been more crowded than it was last evening by those who came to hear Prof. O. S. Fowler's lecture on phrenology. The Professor is now a venerable man and his name has been before the people as a student of the scince he is devoted to for nearly fifty years. He speaks in a pleasant conversational manner and interlards his discourse with many happy illustrations and anecdotes. After introducing his subject he took up the discussion of the question as to whether the organs can be enlarged. He gave as his life long observation that they can, and asserted that he can tell what organs are being enlarged and what diminished in any individual. Phrenology tells you wherein you depart from this model of human perfection, and then tells just how to cultivate these faculties, which balance up your defects and down your excesses, so that a reliable phrenological examination is the best piece of property attainable.

He then took up several of the organs and show how to cultivate and restrain, and closed by showing how to prolong life by cultivating vivativeness, illustrating the point by the story of a Mrs. Runkle, who, being down with consumption, and near the terminus of her life, tried to exact a promise from her husband that in the event of her death he wouldn't marry again, to which Mr. Runkle replied evasively, until she finally, when nearing her last breath, required of him a catagorical answer, when he replied: "Well, wife, if I should make a promise to a dying woman, as I consider you to be, I should expect to fulfill it, and I might want to marry again," at which she exclaimed, "Then, I won't die;" and she didn't is alive and and well to-day, because she willed to don't you think he had better have promised her?

He then took up the discussion of special providences and to illustrate his point related the following story: "A little girl in Baltimore, tickled with the idea that if she hung up her stocking Santa Claus would fill it with goodies, did hang it up and Santa Claus or some other claws did fill it. Her stocking being tossed on to her bed, she ate the entire contents of almonds, raisins, etc., before she arose and being at grandmas, and unaccustomed to rich food, eating a rich Christmas breakfast and plied between breakfast and dinner, an hour later she had convulsions, and an hour later death, and a post mortem examination revealed the fact that the raisins eaten had swollen and stopped up her passages and entailed death." Yet the Rev. D. D. pious Mr. Musgrave took for his sermon "The Lord gave and the Lord has taken away," forgot all about the raisins. He said the fact of your trying to break up up these alleged providences by medicine clearly demonstrated your lack of faith in their divine origin, else what? Try to break up a special divine Providence with medicines!

The professor then called for nominations from the audience of prominent citizens for public examination. Judge Stewart and John Potter were unanimously nominated. Judge Stewart was pronounced by the professor to be a man of profound judgment, dignified character, with a leaning towards legal studies, a man who would succeed in large business enterprises but one whose lack of hope would prompt him to miss many chances rather than take the risks.

Mr. Potter was alleged to be a man of quite a different character. Ready in speech, he was said to be eminently fitted for stump oratory. His imagination was charged with a tendency to color his facts. The professor thought Mr. Potter would enjoy holding office. He was said to possess humor and to be of a brisk and lively disposition, polite to all and with a faculty which would indicate that he had kissed the Blarney stone. Mr. Potter was also said to be so versatile that it was hard to tell just exactly where he stood, yet of such a pugnacious disposition that he would stick to his party right or wrong. As a politician the professor pronounced John Potter a success.

These examinations appeared to give satisfaction to the audience, whatever the effect might have been on the victims. In pronouncing Mr. Potter an orator, Prof. Fowler missed the mark, but anyone who has read Mr. Potter's "Smith's History of Japan," a work that for imagination and economical use of facts has perhaps never been equaled, cannot doubt his fluent command of language.

The professor will lecture again this evening in Court House Hall, and will give private examinations at his rooms in the Colorado Springs Hotel during his stay in town.

The semi-annual meeting and election of officers of the Denver Press Club was held last Sunday afternoon when the following gentlemen were selected for the ensuing term:

President O. H. Rothacker.
Vice President—J. E. Leet.
Secretary B. F. Zalinger.
Assistant Secretary G. P. McArthur.
Treasurer John J. Vandemoer.
Orator—Henry Ward.
Librarian—H. B. Jeffries;
Poet W. E. Pabor.
Historian Thomas F. Dawson.
Executive Committee—O. H. Rothacker, J. E. Leet, B. F. Zalinger, John J. Vandemoer and F. J. V. Skiff.

THE ORIGIN OF THINGS, SUPERNATURAL.

Dr. Willis Lord's Sunday Evening Lecture in the Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Willis Lord, D. D., delivered the second of his course of Sunday evening lectures in the Presbyterian church last Sunday. The church was crowded by those who had come to hear the reverend doctor, and the lecture proved to be one of unusual interest and power. The subject is one which has attracted the attention of the greatest thinkers of all ages and has been the especial theme of discussion among scientists and theologians of the present century. It was an inquiry into origin of things, and Doctor Lord asserted that this origin must have been supernatural and based his remarks upon the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis: "In the begining God created the heaven and the earth." The doctor's language was elegant and scholarly, his illustrations felicitous, with an occassional quaintness of style and a play of ironical humor when dealing with some peculiarly absurd proposition of so-called science, that rendered that lecture fresh and attractive. With all these elements of popularity there was no deviation from the strictest logic and while one could thoroughly enjoy what was said as a literary work, a conviction of its truth could hardly fail to follow. Our space will not allow us to give more than a meager synopsis of the lecture, which will in no way do justice to its superior merit but it what we say serves to draw the attention of our readers to the lectures which are to follow our object will have been attained.

Doctor Lord first discussed the meaning of the word create, which does not imply the arrangement of material already in existence, but on the contrary the bringing into being of something which before had no being. Creation is therefore the antithesis of development which has to do with matter already in existence. After dwelling at some length upon this definition, the speaker referred to the theories concerning matter which were held by the Grecian philosophers. Of these theories there were two which obtained the greatest currency. One was that matter had existed eternally in the form which it then presented, and the other that it had existed eternally, but in a diffused and atomic form. The letter theory was a popular one and the existing forms which matter presented were accounted for by an accidental concursus. "Concursus," said the speaker, "was a great word among these philosophers, and no doubt it made the common people stare, much the same as the word protoplasm does to-day. If you can believe that a school house, or a ship, or a steam engine has existed from eternity in the form in which you now see them, then you can believe the first theory. If you can believe that they were formed by a concursus of atoms, then you can credit the second explanation of their origin. But the true test is experiment. Take for example all the material necessary for the creation of a newspaper. Take type, paper, and all other things that make up its material, and project them into space, and how long do you suppose you would have to wait for a copy of the Colorado Springs Daily GAZETTE or the Weekly *Mountaineer* by the action of a fortuitous concursus?"

The doctor then turned his attention to the claims of modern philosophers. The theories of La Place, who forms his worlds from nebulæ, of Darwin with his primordial germs, of Huxley with his protoplasm and of Tyndall with his primative fiery cloud. The fault in all these theories is the same. It is the assumption of the eternal existence of matter. Without this assumption their logic lacks its first premise, and a logic which rests upon an assumption must be as false in its conclusions as it is in its premises.

The speaker then held an imaginary conversation with one of these modern world-builders, a portion of which we give:

"Good morning, Mr. Tyndall."

"Good morning, sir."

"I observe that in your theory of the manner in which the world came into being, you assume the existence of something to begin with."

"Yes, sir."

"Is not that unscientific?"

"It would be if it were to be a habitual practice. It would, in fact, destroy all science but you see it is a necessity to make this initial assumption, we could not take the first step else."

"Very well, this substance must have certain properties of extension, form, etc. Who gave it these characteristics?"

"I do not know."

"It must have color, odor, taste. Who created these?"

"I do not know."

"It must be governed by certain laws. Who created these laws?"

"I do not know."

"Good morning Mr. Tyndall."

"There is then this infinity of ignorance," exclaimed the speaker, "upon the part of men who claim to know so much."

The objections to the Mosaic theory of creation were then discussed. The order of creation was shown to be essentially the same as that required by the science of geology. The word day was explained to be an expression in the original of flexible meaning which might imply a period of twenty-four hours or an age. The doctor concluded with an eloquent appeal to his hearers to place their trust in the Word, not one jot nor title of which shall pass away.

Concerning Wool.

We have received the following circular concerning wool from Coates Brothers, of Philadelphia:

During the early part of January trade was quiet, and, although prices continued firm, buyers were very indifferent. The past few days, however, have shown an active market and higher figures for most descriptions. The demand has been principally for regular fleece wools, both fine and coarse, and the supply of them is now very limited. Some grades are nearly out of market. Fine fleece is in small stock and the price has advanced about two cents per pound within the past week. Medium and low wools are almost all sold and realize extreme figures. Unwashed and Territory wools are very scarce. Colorado and New Mexican wools are in but moderate supply and firmly held. The transactions in them have been small of late as some competing foreign wools are cheaper. Very heavy of burry wools are neglected. The wool growing districts are now closely cleaned up and attention is generally turned to foreign markets. Prices here will be largely governed by the course at the February auctions in London. In all our American markets are now found the various kinds of foreign wools, which have scarcely been thought of by domestic dealers since the so-called "wool famine" of 1871 and 1872. Now, as then, dealers are importing largely, and the question to be considered is, whether this will be overdone so as to over supply this country as on the previous occasion, or whether the improvement in general trade here and abroad is sufficient to take all the wool and keep prices high. The following prices are paid for Colorado and New Mexican wool:

Choice fine, selected,	33@35
Improved, selected,	30@32
Improved, average,	28@30
Coarse, carpet stock, light or clean,	27@28
Coarse, carpet stock, heavy or greasy,	24@26
Fall clip, coarse,	28@30
Fall clip, medium and fine,	32@35
Black,	25@28

Fighting for a Mine.

We are indebted to the Leadville *Herald*, for the following account of the troubles of the Cleora mine: There seems to be a fair prospect for a "resort to arms" on the Cleora mine, located on Iron hill, above the Iron mine. During last November a one-half interest in the Cleora was sold to the Silver Cord Mining company for the sum of ten thousand dollars. Of this amount all was paid but twelve hundred dollars, which was to be paid by a sight draft on the first of January, the draft to be drawn on the company in Philadelphia. Possession was given to the company at the time of sale, and since then the property has been worked in conjunction with the Du Bois brothers, who own the other half of the mine. The draft, as stated above, was drawn, and as no response was heard from it up to the night of the third of January, preparations were made to retake possession of the mine. On the night of the third a guard representing the interests of the grantors to the Silver Cord company was stationed on the dump pile at the Cleora shaft and remained there all night. Arms were also conveyed to neighboring premises and men stationed about the claim. Rumors were rife that the claim would be taken by forcible means and so Mr. Chales M. Work, the agent of ths company, took measures to prevent such an occurrence. A guard has been placed at the shaft, barricades built and the men well supplied with Winchester rifles and revolvers. It is proposed to hold the fort. On Thursday a man driving upon the ground with a load of lumber was ordered off and quickly left, and lines have been drawn over which no one is safe to pass. It really looks more like war than anything since the famous barrica de at the Highland Chief mine last summer.

In the meantime it seems the company is prepared to pay the draft as at first agreed upon, and the money was in bank yesterday to do so. At a late hour last night no direct outbreak had been made, but it was not known how soon it might occur.

Another account of the trouble is to the effect that the Silver Wave company claim that McDermith sold them his one-half for $22,000, while he in reality disposed of it to the Siver Chord for $10,000, the last payment on which was made yesterday morning, and a deed demanded of McDermith. The affair throughout has a singular look. It is said that there are sixty armed men on the Silver Wave ground, which makes it look as if the attempt to take the ground was to emanate from the latter company.

A lock of dark brown hair was found last evening in Court House Hall. In fact it was more than a lock—it was a beautiful curl. Any one can obtain the curl by calling at the publication office and proving property.

Says the Fairplay *Flume*: One night recently the miners on the night shift at the Sacramento mine struck a pocket or widening of the vein, in one of the levels, out of which they sacked ninety-one full sacks before daylight and "tally" hour came. As an average sample, a handful of ore was taken from each sack and the whole lot proved to run over 1,500 ounces to the ton. In other words the night's work netted the company about $7,000.

OUT WEST

Coal was $50 a ton in Leadville on the 5th.

Leadville is to have the postal carrier system.

A grand army post is being organized at Fort Collins.

The First National Bank of Central shipped $18,000 of gold bullion on Thursday.

Pueblo county, much to the disgust of the state auditor, has declined to levy a military poll tax.

The Fort Collins *Courier* says: Loveland is convulsed with a cemetery unpleasantness just now. One party wants to buy the old grounds, and the other is determined to have a new location. Two companies have been organized, and each is determined to have a bigger graveyard "boom" than the other.

The Leadville *Chronicle* tells the following good story: The latest strike in Ruby camp is said to have been made by two little boys—who, with a windlass and tin bucket, a small pick and shovel, were playing miners. After sinking a hole four feet deep they struck a blind lead, the ore of which is richer than anything yet discovered on the claim. The new vein runs within fifty feet of the one being worked, and was named the Little Chief. It has been leased and the ore taken out returns eight hundred ounces to the ton.

Hotel Arrivals.

COLORADO SPRINGS HOTEL.—W S Jackson, Philadelphia; M W Jones, W T Holt, ranch; Max Bachert, San Francisco, Cala; W E Howe, Missouri; Walter Smith, Chicago; C A Montross, Divide; Prof O S Fowler, New York city; B R Ragland, Jno Collister, Denver; E Thompson, Chicago; T H Shelbey, Denver; C L Stevens, Chicago, Ill; B Woeff and wife, New York; J L Beach, Chicago; C P Sherman, Vermont; O A White, Chicago, Ill; W W Nichols, Manitou; A Frary, New York city; G S Congdon, Chicago; Chas Kiper, Atchison, Kansas; C S Graves, Ed Davis, ranch; Chas Stevens, Joplin, Mo.

NATIONAL HOTEL.—J R Scott, Colorado City; John T Davis, Greenville, Mo; Arthur Ballou, Leadville; Chas M Allen, Denver; E Davis, Leadville; C K Euray, ranch; F A Thompson, Denver, Colo; E R Raymond, Cheyenne, W T; M O Jackson, ranch; N Breston, Bijou Basin.

Business Locals.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

WALL PAPERS.

New Styles at A. BROWN'S.

Call and examine the fine stock of Perfection granite iron ware at G. S. Barnes'. 12 18 tf

The best Stetson hats in the market for $3.00 at D. W. Robbins. b 10 tf.

We take pleasure in announcing to the public that we have now enlarged our business so as to be able to supply Colorado Springs and vicinity with choice beef wholesale or retail, in quantities to suit the rates of butchers, hotels, boarding houses, etc. Our prices will suit the times.

A. PECK.
b 10 6. L. B. FARRAR.

A. Allen, manufacturing jeweler, has moved to four doors north of GAZETTE office. b 7 tf

Gold pens at bed rock at Allen's. a 30 tf

Go to Monk & Ingalsbe's for best goods at lowest prices. 12 9tf.

If you want a picture large or small that can't be beat, go to Eastman's new studio, 49, south Tejon St. All on first floor. b 8 6.

Call and see the 75 cent shoes for ladies and children at D. W. Robbins. b 10 tf.

S. B. Westerfield, undertaker, will give prompt attention to night day orders. Rooms in Hodgman Block, Huerfano street, Colorado Springs. 7-8-tf

Take your jewelry to be repaired and polished to Allen, jewelry manufacturer. a 30 tf

I have just received the finest line of clothing ever unpacked in the Springs. b 10 tf. D. W. ROBBINS.

Eastman's portraits are the best. Babies cry for them. Call and see, no trouble to show work. 49, south Tejon St. b 8 6

Ladies and Childrens' Furs cheap at Monk & Ingalsbe's. Mink setts $7.50 to $24.00. Call and see them. 12 9tf

Great reduction in prices at Eastman's for the next thirty days, to introduce my superb enamel photos, the best work and lowest prices in the city. b 8 6

$1.00 saved is as good as $2 00 earned, so buy your goods of D. W. Robbins. b 10 tf.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS &C.,

At A. Brown's.

Great variety of native stones at Allen's. a 30 tf

Very fine Japan Tea for fifty cents a pound at Sherman's. a 30 tf

From now until April 1st I will sell you Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Furnishing Goods, regardless of cost.
b 10 tf. D. W. ROBBINS.

Skates in variety, both plain and nickel plated at G. S. Barnes'. 12 18 tf

M. C. Wilbur has returned with two carloads of horses and mules. Some fine drivers, good saddlers and good workers. They will be found at the Avenue stables. 12 20tf.

Export Bottled Beer, $11.00 per barrel; $1.25 per dozen; 10 d. pints or 6 d. quarts. F. Hermann, Manitou, Col. 8 29 tf

Large and fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery at G. S. Barnes'. 12 18 tf

Look around and get prices, but please call at my store before you buy and see if you cannot save 25 per cent.
b 10 tf. D. W. ROBBINS.

Take your job work in tin, copper and sheet iron to W. C. Stark. Satisfaction guaranteed 9-21-tf

WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES

Complete Stock at A. Brown's.

MINTONS TILES

Fine Assortment at A. Brown's.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the city at
9-21-tf S. B. WESTERFIELD'S.

Buy your goods where you can get the best goods for the least money.
b 10 tf. D. W. ROBBINS.

Converse, licensed pawn broker.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Brick and frame houses on all principal streets.

Residence lots on *Cascade avenue, Tejon street, Weber street, Nevada avenue, Pike's Peak avenue* and *Wahsatch avenue.*

Business lots on *Tejon street* and *Pike's Peak avenue.*

Garden tracts of one, two, five and ten acres under ditch.

Several ranches at reasonable figures.

Several desirable residences at Manitou.

The "Cascade Villas," corner Boulder street and Cascade avenue.

For terms and other particulars, apply to Chas. Hallowell, real estate agent. Office, North Tejon street. a-25-tf.

FOR SALE.—Houses in all parts of town.

College lots very cheap.

Cheap lots on East Pike's Peak avenue.

Cheap lots on East Huerfano street.

Cheap lots in north and south ends of town.

Very desirable corner lots on all principal streets in north part of town.

One acre, five acre, and ten acre tracts.

The Cascade Villas, on corner of Boulder street and Cascade avenue.

Desirable ranch property close to town.

Nine acre tract in the heart of town. Three acres in strawberries, to bear this year. Cheap. Easy terms.

Apply to M. L. DeCoursey, real estate agent. a-1-tf.

FOR SALE.—One brick house, for $1,000

One brick house, for $1,500.

Two frame houses, for $1,500 each.

All good locations. M. L. DeCoursey, real estate agent.

FOR SALE.—Five acre tract, close to town. All under ditch. Good tight fence, house and barn, one hundred and fifty fruit trees. Cheap, if sold soon. M. L. DeCoursey, real estate agent. a-27-tf

FOR SALE.—Lot 25, block 61, on Tejon street, opposite Acacia Place, together with the large building thereon located, heretofore used by Colorado College. Cheap, if sold soon. M. L. DeCoursey, real estate agent.

FOR SALE.—The best business lots on Pike's Peak avenue, between Cascade and Nevada avenues. M. L. DeCoursey, real estate agent.

FOR SALE.—Household goods, sewing machine, wardrobe, bureau, chairs, cook stove, carpets, etc. Cheap for cash. Robert Anderson's house, next to last on south side of east Cucharas street. A. BRECHEAUD.
b 10 6*

FOR SALE.—Thorough bred Dark Brahma and Black Spanish cockerels, for breeding. Also, a few head of high grade milch cows, at May's ranch. b 10 tf.

FOR SALE.—A full set of table ware. Address post office box 472. b 10 tf

FOR SALE.—A number of horses and mules, cheap. Apply to Johnson & Doyle, at A. E. Pratt & Co.'s, or at carpenter shop rear of GAZETTE office. b 8 6

FOR SALE.—Cheap for cash, four lounges. Apply to J. P. Baumgarten, south side of Huerfano street. b 8 tf

FOR SALE.—A good saddle horse. F. B. Shepherd, National Hotel. b 4 tf

FOR SALE.—The best corner lots in north part of town. Only a few left. M. L. DeCoursey, real estate agent.

FOR SALE.—I have a twenty acre garden tract, within half a mile from postoffice, all under the big ditch. Will sell for $1,500 cash. M. L. DeCoursey, real estate agent. a 9 tf

FOR SALE.—A number of first class second hand billiard and one or two six pocket pool tables. Apply to Chas. Walker. a 25 tf

FOR SALE.—A good, paying business in this city, well established, invoices about $1,000. Good reasons given for selling out. Address lock box 62. a 20 tf

FOR SALE.—Story and a half house, containing eight rooms, pantry and closet. Lot 100x190. Barn and stables on lot. Desirable location. Terms easy. Enquire of Mrs. Lewis Hager. 2 15 tf

LOST.

LOST.—A gold thimble, with "F C," engraved on it. Supposed to have been lost between Pike's Peak avenue and Bijou street, on Weber street, last week. It was in a small, Scotch plaid case. A suitable reward will be given on its return to Mrs. Thos. C. Parrish.
b 10 2*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—Room at Miss Grimes', corner Pike's Peak and Cascade avenues. b 7 6*

FOR RENT.—SHEEP RANCH. The "Merriam" ranch, at Templeton's Gap, five miles from city, till June 1st. Apply to Chas. Hallowell, real estate agent. a 24 tf

FOR RENT.—Neatly furnished rooms, corner opp. Episcopal church, east. b 1 tf

FOR RENT.—Large store on Pike's Peak avenue. Possession about February 1st next. Apply to Chas Hallowell, real estate agent. a 6 tf

TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN.—In large or small sums, on approved city real estate. Apply to Chas. Hallowell, real estate agent. a 6 tf

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